Funding the National Debt-Four Per Cent Bonds to be Issued.

Bill for Redistributing the National Currency.

Another Fight in Prospect Over the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1870.

The Senate Military Bill. The Military bill in the Senate has succeeded in receiving a very radical modification. The standard of the army has been raised to 30,000 men, and the pay chedule has been entirely stricken out. The former will obviate the necessity of so great a reduction in the personnel of the field, rank and inner the latter will keep the pay at its present rate. When the bill gets back to the Ho:s: it will be vigorously : ssaled by Logan and his supporters, who will attempt to restore the pay table and insist upon

their views throughout.

Another Fight in Prospect Over the Northern
Pacific Ralirond Bill.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad will again take up the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, over which the e was so much fass la t Tuesday, with the nendments offered to the House. The majority of the committee, it is understood, will report the bill back without amendment. It is probable there will be a minority report, or if not, an attempt will be made to offer amendments when the bill is reported to the House. It is believed that the minority who oppose the bill in its present shape will insist upon adoption of the amendment proposed by S.dney Clarke, of Kansas. It is held that this will at one protect the government and the rights of settlers. and at the same time give the company all that they can reasonably ask. The friends of the bill wi fight this to the last, and a lively time is expected. American Bankers in Paris Propose to Fand

the National Debt at Four Per Cent. Bowles, of the firm of Bowles Brothers, Ame rican bankers in Paris, was before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day relative to the Funding bill. Mr. Bowles made a statement showing that the entire \$1,200,000,000 of the public debt could be funded in Europe at four per cent. He argued that here should be a long bond, say not less than forty years, and that such a security would be eagerly sought a ter by European capitalists. Mr. Bowles intimated that the house of which he is a member would undertake to fund the debt at the rate of terest mentioned. The main objection to this in a majority of both the Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees are opposed to binding the government to a long bond. Mr Bowles' statement, however, had the effect of strengthening the committee in a determination, atready partia ty fixed, to report in favor of four per cent as the uniform rate of interest for the entire

Rediscribution of National Currency. The Banking and Currency Committee at their meeting to-day considered several amendments which had been proposed to the bill reported by them a few days ago to secure additional panking facilities and to provide for a redist ibution of the currency among the several States and Territories.

After careful deliberation the committee decide 1 to stand by the bill as already reported and to oppose all amendments. It will be remembered that among other provisions of this bill is one retiring amount of greenbacks or United States notes and substituting therefor national bank notes. It is regarded as a measure in the interest of the national banks and in favor of contraction. On the latter account it will meet with opposition from the Western and Southern members. It is not thought that the measure will pass the House, though it will be strenuou-ly defended by the friends of the national banks and the Eastern capitalists. General Howard's Manipulations of the

Freedmen's Bureau Funds-Endowing Colored Colleges. The following are among the official documents

and facts submitted to day by the prosecution in the Wo d-Howard Freedmen's Bureau investigation The first is the order under which the Barry enter-

BUREAU REFUGRES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, April 23, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 61.

Brevet Brigadier General George W. Ba'loch, chief
disbur ing officer of the bureau, will transfer the
sum of \$52,000 to the Board of Trustees, consisting
of S. C. Fomeroy, John R. Elvans and O. O. Howard,
this amount to be held in trust by them for the
b. neft of thr e normal collegiate institutions or universities, embracing the education of refugees and
free timen, said institutions being inco-porated, are
l. c. ted one in District of Columbia, one in the State of
Virginia and one in the State of North Caronila.
The said trustees may invest the said \$52,000 in land,
with a view to relieving the immediate necessities
of a class of poor colored people in the District of
Columbia, by rental, by sale with deferred payments,
or in such o her way as their judgments may direct,
for the purpose; provided that all proceeds, interests or moneys received for rental or sale, over
and above necessary expenses, shall be annually
transferred to said institutions, and in all cases be
divided equally among them. By order.

Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner.
A. P. KETCHUK, Arsistant Adjutant General.
A special order, dated February 22, 1868, transferred
an additional sum to these trustees of \$25,000. A farm

an additional sum to these trustees of \$25,000. A farm of 374 acres was purchased and divided into acre lots, 300 of which were sold in part to freedmen. Over six thousand dollars was expended in grading roads so that lumber could be hauled over the premises. Charles Howard was appointed the agent for this on the lots, of lumber Howard purchased in Maine, Besides this, from the same lumber eighty-six frame houses were built in this city on land purchased by the Bureau for the purpose. Seventy-six of these, with two entire city squares, have been since ten, with four lots on which they stand, to the Howard University.

South America and Mexico Steamship Lines. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate had under consideration to-day a bill introduced by Mr. Conkling, providing for the establishment and subsidizing of a line of steamers from Panama to various ports on the western South American coast, connecting with a line from Panama to New York. William H. Webb, of New York, presented some interesting statistics relative to the present amount of the commerce between the countries of that coast and our own, and argued that it might be largely increased by the establishment of a line of first class steamers running regularly between Va paraiso and New York, with the Panama Railroad quested to put his statements in a printed form for the benefit of the Senate. The bill providing a subsidy to the New York and Mexican Mall Steamship Company was also under discussion, but no action was taken. Other business of a postal character was

Singular Subject for Congressional Legisla-

A delegation of brewers from Pittsburg, Pa., called on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day in regard to the proposed enforcement of the law of Congress allowing only one banghole to a lager barrel. The custom prevalent of late of drawing ale or bear from casks by means of ale pumps has neces-itated the opening of an additional bunghole, with which, as yet, there has been no official interference. But the Pittsburg brewers, having been notified by the Collecter of Internal Revenue there that the law would be strictly enforced after July 1 next, and having a large stock on hand, complain that the transferring of the ale or beer to other casks would be rumous to its quality, and ask protection only so far as the quantity aiready manufactured is con erned. They were informed by Assistant Commissioner Donntas

that it was a case without the jurisdiction of the d partment, and that additional legislation by Con-gress could alone supply the desired remedy.

Revision of the Patent Laws—Objections to the Proposed Bill.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day took up the bill proposing a revision of the Patent laws. The discussion was principally on the question of appeal from the decision of the Commissioner. The present plan is through a course of law; the contemplated equi y. This is considered an oppressive course, as it will invariably involve delay and expense. Some parties express great objection to the new bill, as they say it opera es against the interests of the patentee and places too much power in the hands of

the Commissioner.

Relief of Naval Constructors and Engineers.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day resumed the consideration of the potitions of naval constructors and engineers for relief. The commit-tee have now shaped a bill allowing the constructors change of plans by the government, but no allowance will be made in consequence of the rise in ma-terials. It is then proposed, the amounts due each claimant being known, to prepare a general bill to be reported to Congress, in which the different par-ties will be recommended for compensation, accord-ing to the amounts fixed by the Court of Claims. The claim of Mr. Bestor, the builder of an iron-clad, was taken up, and, after a brief discussion, it was decided to put it with the rest of the cases to pass the Court of Claims, and then to be incorpo

rated into the general bill. Postal Canages in New York.

The following changes are to-day reported from
the Post Office Department:—Established. Le Fever Falls, Ulster county, N. Y., and Charles H. Clearwater appointed postmaster; discontinued, Bald Maintain, Washington county, N. Y., send papers to Greenwich. John H Low appointed Postmaster a Grahamville, Sullivan county, N. Y., vice A. L. Brumdage removed; Barbor Kenyon appointed Postmaster at Central Square, Oswego county, N. Y. vice D. D. Drake resigned; John M. Bickford, at Wheatville, Genesce county, N. Y., vice William Nichols, deceased; Edward Merriti at Lumminsville

Wayne county, N. Y., vice R. Covey, resigned. Naval Officers and Diplomatic Representa-

tives.
The Committee on Foreign Affairs, in their report on the Paraguayan investigation, say that during its progress the question suggested itself to them as to whether any legislation was necessary to provide ag in t the recur ency of such conflicts between the officers of the pavy and diplomatic representatives as rose in the case under consideration. In view of the fact that the conflicts of this nature are of very rare occurrence, this b ing the only one of so serious a character in all our past history, and in view of the further fact that these officials are at all times subject to the control and direction of the President,

Fashiouable Wedding at Harrisburg The following members of the House of Repre-entatives have left for Harrisburg, Pa., to attend the wedding of Miss Marguerife Cameron, daughter of Senator Simon Cameron, to Richard J. Haldeman, ember from the York and Cumberland district Pennsylvania:-Messrs. Getz. Stiles, Rangall and Van Auken, of Pensylvania; General B. M. B. Young, of Georgia; Governor Swann, of Maryland; C. A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin: Charles Haight, of New Jersey; T. W. McNeeley, of Illinois; J. G. Schumaker, of New York, and Eugene M. Wilson of Minnesota

Commerce of San Francisco.
Omedal returns received at the Bureau of Statis ties show that during the month of April swenty three American and fourteen foreign vessels entered San Francisco, and thirty-three American and seventeen foreign cleared; coastwise trade and fisheries, fourtoen cleared, thirty entered.

The Louisiana Election Cases. The Committee on Elections to-day agreed to re port a resolution giving the following named sums to unsuccessful contestants of seats from Louisia-nia:—Mr. Sypher, \$2,500; Mr. St. Martin. \$2,500; Mr. Mowrey, \$2,000; Mr. McCraine, \$2,000 and Mr.

Bill Signed by the President.

The President has signed the bill stating the number of special agents of the Treasury Department to fifty-three, and dividing them into three classes, at salaries ranging from five to ten dollars per day.

Executive Nomination. the Senate to-day:—George W. True, to be Surveyor of Customs at Portland, Me.

### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Delegates to the National Encampment Call General Logan Re-elected Grand Com mander-in-Chief.

To-day noon the delegates to the National En campment of the Grand Army of the Republic proceeded in a body to the Executive Mansion and were received by the President in the East Room General Logan, the Commander-in-Chief, said the organization was composed of those who had fought to perpetuate the union and integrity of the States but were now engaged in charitable deeds and in such measures as would promote the love and practice of fraternity and maintain unequivocal loyalty. He then introduced by name the various delegates, who severally shook hands with the President. One of them said they would like to hear a word from the President, who his feelings on such an occasion. He, however, expressed his thanks to the detegates for their visit, deneral Logan said they had detamed the Pre-Idem long enough, and thanked him in behalf of his comrades for the kind manner in which he had received them. The desegation then returned to the Grand

rades for the kind manner in which he had received them. The delegation then returned to the Grand Army Hall.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic elected the national officers for the ensuing year this afternoon.

General Bates, of Massachusetts, nominated General John A. Logan, of Illinois, for Grand Commander-in-Chief; General Owens, of Pennsylvania, nominated General John F. Hartranft, of that State; General Barnum, of New York, nominated General Affed Pleasanton, of that State; Colonet Goldsboro, of Maryland, nominated General A. W. Dennison, of that State, and N. Vernee, of the Potomac, nominated General Robert E. Schencz, of Ohio. These nominations were duly seconded and the balloting then commenced. The result was:—Whole number of votes, 76; necessary to a choice, 39, of which General Hartranft 11, Gereral Pleasanton 18, and General Logan 40. General Logan was then by vote declared elected unanimously, and, on taking the chair, made a speech.

The other officers elected were Governor Lucien

logan 40. General Logan was then by vote declared a speech.

The other officers elected were Governor Lucien Fairchild, of Wisconsin. Senior Vice Commander; General Lewis Wagner, of Pennsylvania, Junior Vice Commander; Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Massachusett\*, Surgeon General, and Rev. Dr. G. W. Collier, of Ohio, Chaplain General, with a member of the Council of Administration from each State.

Major Poore, of Washington, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, which were adopted. They deplore the death of General Thomas; recommend the observance of Decoration Day; condemn the opinion of Attorney General Hoar requiring the general government to ask from the Southern States Sovereignly over the national cemeteries; recommend the establishment of State South for colored veterans; suggest the donation of land to volunteers, and thank their Washington comrades for their hospitalities.

To-night the Encampment has revised the rules and regulations, making several changes which, is is thought, will be very beneficial to the order.

### FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1870. MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS. The report of the conference committee on the Arkansas Hot Springs Reservation bill was con-

curred in. The bill to aid the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, of Delaware, to build a pier at the Delaware Breakwater, was reported from the Committee on Commerce, with a request that it be placed on the

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning organized bands of persons at Cheyenne,

Mr. Hoan, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill granting a right of way in Wisconsin to the Green Bay and Lake Superior Railroad. Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, gave notice of his

intention to call up the bill to reduce taxation immediately a ter the pending order was displaced of.

Was then taken up, and a motion by Mr. Pomenov, (rep.) o. Kan., to amend the first section by axing the reduce on of the a my at fairty incusand, insection twenty-five thousand, was agreed by.

The pending motion to strike out on the energy to thirty thousand was lost by years 21, mays 31.

Ar. Penkir, (rep.) of Conn., moved to strike out the eleventh section, proveding or a hoa d to retire army offices of reducing the army offices of reducing the army offices of the main the eleventh social was the rich soft shall. His objection was the the service those officers why did not voluntarily result in consequence of the inducements used on the first the profession. He was opposed to the main the privace of the main the privace of the main the privace of the computer o

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass, regarded the intention of this proposition to examine only such officers as were rejected unit orduly. It was more practicable than the of the House bin for a kineral examination of all the officers of the army, covering some three

rs. Thurman and Hamlin concurred in the Messes. THURMAN and HARMAN condensation behalf that in the retiring process discrimination ought to be made between those who on to be absolutely discussed from the service because of their remissions and those who had become discussional of auty by wounds or disease contracted

makined 10, duly by total in the service.

After discussion Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to provide that the officers to be reported to the board shall be only those unfit, or duly from any cause other than injuries mourred in the line of their

Mr. Coaner, (re., ) of Oregon, (aside)—Suppose the disease be d in turn trements; (Laughter.)
Mr. Wilson—Then it would not have been incured in the sine o. du.y.
The amendment was agreed to, and also an amendment by Mr. Howard to insure to every officer reported for retirement a hearing better the board.

Mr. Ferry's motion to strike out the section was

A discussion ensued upon the amendments by Mr. Sherman to allow re red army officers to hald civil office; and by Mr. Carpenters, repealing the act of January 21, 1870, relating to restree officers, and providing, upon the rown application, for their a signment to duty, except service with troops, as professor a medieges, no compensation to be allowed during such service except actual expenses and mileage. Mr. Carpenter's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sherman ridiculed the idea that the people of the United States were airclat of undue mattary in-

adapted.

M. Sherman richealed the idea that the people of the United States were alread of undue military influence in their affairs by the election to office of retired army officers. He thought that in the case of General Sickies, Mr. Fessenden and others, who had each loss a leg in the service, no prohibition in law should be condituted which would prevent their hooding office. He knew of an officer that had almost lost his life, who was now breathing through one long, and who would be honored by the people of Ohio with any office he would accept. Would he be denied the right to hold once merely because he was wounded in the service of the country?

Mr. Trembell, (rep.) of lil., remarked that laws must be made of a gen rat character, though hardships hight be done in individual cases. In retired officers were anowed to hold civil office the law would be evaded and persons would be placed on the retired list as a means of acquiring an appointment in the civil service. He can not beneve in administering civil offices by the military authority. Mr. Trayer, (rep.) of Neb., thought, if the bica was to do justice to aid, that all the rank and he who met danger in the front should not be forgotten.

A lengthy discussion followed, in which Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., read from the statute on the subject to show that any army officer accepting a diplomatic or consular position was required to vacare his mistary office.

Mr. Wilson, in reply to an inquiry put to him, said General Sickies now held his diplomatic appointment by virtue of one year's leave of absence from

deneral Sekies now held his diplomatic appointment by virtue of one year's leave of absence from the army. The leave would expire in June, when he would have to resign from the army or come home. He did not daw his satary as an army officer by rea on of the law prohibiting the drawing of two salaries by the same official.

Mr. Thursdan inquired whether General Schoffeld forieited his military position by accepting the post of Secretary of War.

Mr. Constains replied that the statute did not sower that earns.

over that case, Mr. Chandles, (rep.) of Mich., thought that of all

men in the world retired army others were the least capable of doing the work of civil officers. Mr. Sacrman's ameniment was then rejected. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amena the twenty-first section so as to prohibit any officer of the army, cliner on the active or retired list, from holding a

section so the active or retired list, from holding a civil office.

Mr. Surreman said that army officers were frequently deputed to act as income agents, and that this prohibition would reverse the practice of the government in this respect. He thought it was aimed as a reproach at the President, who had repeatedly appointed army officers to civil positions. It would prevent the President from availing numself of the experience of military officers in any civil position. It would have prevened General Schools, or even General Grant, from acting as Secretary of War and General Stekles from going to Madrid.

Mr. Sunner, strep, of Misse, thought there was a clear distinction between officers on the active list and retired officers, and that the latter ought not to be excluded from civil service.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Edd., said the amendment would cut off every officer now magned to public duty on the Plains, the private secretaries of the President and many others. It would look very much like a direct blow at the administration, and would be so construct by the country.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was then adopted—yeas 34, nays 21.

The fitteenth section, providing a fixed compensa-

rigadier general.

Mr. Buckingalam, (rep.) of Conu., moved to strike Mr. Buckingham, (rep.) of Cobu., moved to strike out the whole.

Mr. Thurman said the chairman of the House Miltary Committee had stated that this new system of fixed salaries would reduce the expenses of the army, which et chairman of the Senate Committee believed the expenses would be increased. He believed the proposition to be one that would do away with the commutation system and specify the pay of officers fairly and intelligibly. In order to secure a proper graduation of the pay without increasing the aggregate cost, which could only be done by a committee, he moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee. Not agreed to—yeas 18, nays 21.

Mr. Buckingham's motion to strike out the fifteenth section was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 14.

After some increase unimportant amendments the bill was reported to the Senate from the Committee, when motions to strike out the first and eleventh sections and to adjourn were severally rejected.

Mr. Trombull, in reply to Mr. Stewart, said the bill would not go into effect for a year and a saif.

Mr. Ross, (rep.) of Kail, expressed a contrary opinion, believing that the bill would actually go into operation during the present year in consequence of the expiration of terms of enlistment.

The bill then passed, when the Appropriation bill came up in order.

At ten migutes past six o'clock the Senate ad-

ame up in order.
At ten minutes past six o'clock the Senate ad-

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1870. Mr. HAYS, rising to a personal question, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the New York Star reflecting upon him in connection with a claim of one Charles S. Devine, which he had presented and collected in the Navy Department, de priving the claim agent of the commission which he should have received. He charged that the arhe should have received. He charged that the article was written by or at the instigation of one Horatio King, of Washington city, the claim agent, who he designated as "a valture who feeds upon the claims of multiated soldiers and sailors; a grave-yard robber of widows and orphans; a sanctimonious, hypocritical, would-be Christian, who wears tile livery of heaven to serve the devil," &c. He explained the circumstances of the case, which showed it to be a matter that had been referred to the Naval Committee and to himself as a member thereof, and that he had simply performed his duties in the premises.

Messra Keisey, Butler of Massachusetts, and Nibiack were appointed a conference committee on the Pension Appropriation bill.

Survey of the arkansas river.

Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the recent report of Coincel Abert of the Survey of the Arkansas river. Adopted.

Decling of American Commerce.

Colonel Abert of the survey of the Arkhusas rivel.
Adopted.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The House resumed, as the business of the morning hour, consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Lynch to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

Mr. Alklison, (rep.) of lows, who had made the point of order on it yesterday that it must be considered in Committee of the Whole, said he would not insist on that point if there was an understanding that amendments could be offered to the bill and that there would be a fair opportunity for decate.

and that there would be a lan opportunity for departs.

Mr. Lynch, (rep.) of Me., said he certainly would be inclined to admit any amendment that the gentleman desired to offer, but he could not consent to have the bill generally open to all amendments that might be proposed. He should preer to let the point of order be insisted upon and decided.

Mr. Altison did not propose to offer any factions amendments; but there were principles in the bill which ought to be fairly tested by a vote of the House.

which dight to be fairly tested by a vote of the House.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., appealed to Mr. Allison not to insist upon his point of order. The bill involved very important principles, which were of interest to the whole country, and hehoped that full opportunity would be afforded for amendments.

Mr. Allison said he would withdraw his point of order, trusting that the gentleman from Maine would not under ake by any technicality to cat off any amendments or limit debate.

Mr. Lynch said he had no disposition to cut off debate; but would allow all the lattude of debate that might be a greenble to the House.

Mr. Wells (dem.) of Mo., a member of the select commit c: on the subject, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Finkelnauke, freel of Mo., opposed the bill.

advocacy of the bill.

Mr. FINKELBEURG, (rep.) of Mo., opposed the bill.

He was anve to the importance of reviving Amed-

Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to prevent and put she deciden frauds. Referred.

Mr. Bowen, (rep.) of S. O., introduced a bill to equal ze bounties. Referred.

Mr. Bowen, they of Ch., introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the pre-emption hows to the Territory of Colorado. After an expansion by Mr. Sargent, showing that the bill was entirely in the interest of settlers, the bill was passed.

THE TARREP BILL.

interest of settlers, the bill was passed.

Mr. Schryck, (re.) of Onio, moved to go into Committee of the Wa ic on the Tarif bill.

Mr. Wood, he ore the question was put, asked Mr. Schneck whether—in view of the inets that the bill had been three and a half months be ore the House; that only twoaty-one pages onto fifty had been disposed of; that it was now late in the session; that many appropriation bills were yet undeed upon; that there were many questions of great in or ance yet undeed manned, and that even it has bill should pass the fluxe it could not possibly pass the Schnite—he would not be the other by recommitted or laid aside, so that the House could go to practical legislation.

or haid aside, so that the frequency of the was prepared at all Mr. Schenge replied that he was prepared at all Mr. Schenge which was Mr. Schröder replied that he was prepared at all times to attempt at least to do his duty, which was as chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, to present its work to the flouse, and endeaver to get action upon it. As to now long the flouse might be occupied on the bill, the gentleman could get more information on that subject from gendemen immediately around him. If the bill were fairly considered, and it no amendments were of level except such as were substantial in their character, and were offered in good faith, with a view to russ or lower duties, he believed they could get through which the laid in the next three or four days easily. If they could reason from probabilities, considering the mature of the remaining pages of the bill, it was at least three-fourtias finished in point of time. They had passed over everything that could be made the subject of considerable discussion. There were a good many members who did not intend to vote for any tariff at all, and he suggested that those members should refrain from discussion of overing amendments and reserve them serves to vote against the bill as a whole. He thought it would be known in a day or two when the irones would proposity reach a conclusion, he therefore proposed of the subject of name morning, not with discussing probabilities, but with the consideration of the bill stack. He he he lated on his morning, not with the consideration of the bill stack. He he he lated on his morning to the

The House thereupon went into committee on the

The House thereupon went into commissee on the Tariff old, Mr. Wheeler in the Chair.
Various sincediments were offered to the nickel paragraphs and were rejected, less than a quorum voting in each case.
On a motion to close debate on the paragraph relating to German silver there was no quorum voting, and the chairman decided that the roll be called.
Mr. Scherck wished to cell the attention of the

volung.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., retorted that he, too, called the attention of the country to the fact that while the majority was robbing the country it would not afford an opportunity to the immoring seem to protest.

The roll call showed the presence of 154 members, and, on a recount by tellers, the motion was agreed to.

On an amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of

On an amendment offered by Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., to the same paragraph, to insert the words "eluminum and its alloy," there was again no quorum voiling, and the call of the roll had to be repeated, when 150 members answered. The amendment was then agreed to.

A like aptendment was offered to the next paragraph and agreed to.

Mr. COX. (dem.) of N. Y., ridiculed the idea of using such words in a tariff bill as "alumnum" and "bentenegene."

Mr. Maynam, (rep.) of Tenn., asked him whether he had to go to the dictionary to find them.

Mr. COX.—Go fo the dictionary to find them.

Mr. COX.—Go fo the dictionary No sir; the dictionary came to me. (faught r.)

Mr. Butler, who had not neard Mr. COX distinctly in reference to the use of the word "aumnaum," asked what was his fault.

Mr. COX.—Your tault? I could not enumerate your faults, my dear sir, if I were to keep speaking from now to efernity. I know that is not a very good answer, but it is the way on answer me.

Mr. Butler,—Oh, is a very good answer from you.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., moved to strike out the

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., moved to strike out the

paragraph taxing old type two cents per pound.

Mr. Pereus, (rep.) of Me.—How much does it pay

mined as a reproach at the President, who had repeatedly appointed army officers to civil positions. It would prevent the President from availing nimself of the experience of military officers in any civil position. It would have prevented teneral secondary of war and General Stockes from going to Madrid.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., thought these was a clear distinction between officers on the active list and retried officers, and that the latter ought not to be excluded from civil service.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Mass., thought these was a clear distinction between officers on the active list and retried officers, and that the latter ought not to be excluded from civil service.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Mass., thought for a catellar and would cut off every officer now assagned to public dity on the Plains, the private secretaries of the President and many others. It would look very much like a direct blow at the administration, and would be so constrained by the country.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was then adopted years 31, mays 21.

The fitteenth section, providing a fixed compensation for each grade of officers in the army, was amended by striking out the part relative to the pay of general, leutenant general, major general and brigader general.

Evening Seasion.

INVALID PENSIONS.

The first business taken up in the eaening session The first business taken up in the eaching session was the bill reported by Mr. Brajamin (rep.) of Mo., from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to define the duties of pension agents and prescribe the manner of paying pensions. This bill had been recommitted on the 25th of February, 1870, with several amendments, and came back with all those amendments to be acted on. They were explained and advocated in five and ten influences by the members offering them, Messirs. Crebs, Williams, Butter of Mass., Lawrence and Randall.

Mr. Egnamin advocated the bill of the committee.

nd Randall.

Mr. BENJAMIN advocated the bill of the committee

es against all the substitutes and amendments proposed.

Finally the discussion closed and the House proceeded to vote upon the various propositions. The
first vote was taken on the substitute offered by Mr.
Lawrence requiring pensions to be paid every three
months by drafts to be forwarded by mail. It was
rejected without division, as were also the other
proposed amendments.

The bill as reported from the committee was then
passed without division. It requires pension agents
to prepare quarterly vouchers for pensions and
direct the same to the post office addresses of the
pensioners, and have them executed and returned to
the agency, on the receipt of which property executed checks for the amount of the pensions are to
be transmitted to the pensioners by mail, the pensions to be payable in March, June, September and
December.

A large number of bills granting pensions were reported and passed, after which the House ad-

### THE CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZERES.

General James Watson Webb's Cigars-He Has Got Them all Back and the Officials are Sorry for Seizing Them-After Jewelry General James Watson Webb is lost in a cloud or

giory and smoke, as he has achieved a decided victory over Uncle Sam by bringing into the country from Havana a choice selection of "Long Partagas," "Intimidads" and other exquisite brands, and not being required to pay duty thereon. Of course it was not necessary to pay any duty on the "smokes," as the gross quantity

any duty on the "smokes," as the gross quantity was too small, and this fact showed the General's tact. Accordingly the eigars taken from his trunks a day or two since, 1,700 in number, have been restored to him, and the General's house will now be a good place to visit.

Inspector Rabineau, under whom the "take" was effected, writes to this office on the subject, and states that:—"An article in the Herald of to-day (yesterday), headed the 'Crust fate of Watson Webb.' does injustice to all parties concerned. In the first place, General Webb informed me that he had some cigars (about 1,700) and put them on his baggage deciaration; so there was no attempt to defraud the government. The cigars were sent by Mr. James Lee, and to the Surveyor, as an illegal importation, being less than 3,000. In reference to his having a paper from the Collector not to search his baggage, your informer is again wrong, as the Collector never issues any such orders, and all, both rich and poor, are treated with the courtesy by the inspector, while performing the disagreeable, but unavoidable duty of examining baggage of passengers arriving at this port. Mr. Webb did have, I believe, a note from the Collector, simply introducing him, but giving no orders not to search his baggage."

The latest seizure was as follows:—Surveyor's side, James Lee and A. C. Tate, naving received information that a diamond smugger had left Liverpool for Boston or New York, kept a sharp lookout, and on the arrival of the steamship Scolia, on seeing "Abe," their suspicions were excited against a pasenger named John Abrahams, au Traeste, and on searching him they found one spiendid gold watch, eight very costly diamond (larger finger rings, and a very valuable puir of diamond earrings. The total value was about 51,000, and the property was found conceated in different places about his person.

The London Court Circular of April 23 says:—A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Henry Cowper, M. P., brother of the Earl Cowper, and Mrs. Ives, daughter of his Excellency Mr. Mostey, the United States Minister.

ART IN FRANCE.

Opening of the Annual Exhibition of Art-Over Three Thousand Works Classified and Arranged-Everyday Life Two Thousand

Sent In. PARIS, April 29, 1870. On Sunday next the long expected opening of the Annual Arustic Exhibition will take place, and the public will then be admitted (gratis) to view the occupied the government officials for the last five weeks in classifying, arranging and hanging on the walls of the very numerous rooms set apart for this display in the Painis de l'Industrie. As usual, the system of arrangement is alphabetical, inas-much as the works of those artists whose names rejoice in such or such an initial have the frequently unenviable privilege of being placed in juxtap sitton with those waose company they would have fain avoided—"et pour cause," Large capital letters over the entrance of each sa loon indicate the series of names to be found there, rendering thereby the relevence to the catalogue and the discovery of the work sought for a very eas Having this year by especial favor been admitted.

so to say, beautid the scenes of the artistic theatre we are enabled beforehand to point out to our reader

we are enabled beforehand to point out to our readers many of those works which will take foremost rank in the present exhibition. It is, however, much to be regretted that owing to the unival indimense of the jury in admitting for exhibition at least four-fit this of the pictures sent in; that the majority of the contributions will be lift below the average standdard of pictorial respectibility, and that consequently it will be anything out a labor of love to discover the few geans and the relatively fair amount of real takest waten with often, mast be not hidden among nears of (paintes) rabbles.

Among other works we have been favored with the signt of two gorgeous santings, of vely large dimensions and of the highest quality respectively. They are an "Antique' interfor," by Ganad the younger, representing a scene from the everyday life of nearly two thousand years ago, where a bird charmer is exhibiting his tricks before an admiring public. This and another spientid picture, by Tony Robert Fleury, which portrays the sacking of ancient Corlina by the Romans, are the two masternas kable paintings in the collection, and, amount of science and such a therough knowledge of all the risources of the noble art they cultivate that the unprejudeed contains and such a therough knowledge of all the risources of the noble art they cultivate that the unprejudeed contains and must heet ally amongs they are the works of comparatively young met, they are yet executed with such an amount of science and such a therouga knowledge of all the resources of the noble art they cultive that the unprepared of the noble art they cultive that the unprepared of commander must help all young to this conclusion, that insomuch as technical excetence, skill of manipulation, correctness of drawing and real good taste are concerned the modern French school can bear, and honoraby bear, comparison with any other school of any country or any epoch whatever that has preceded in.

We wership the ancients, his true, and we are right in so doing; for, taking them as a whole, as a grand basis of doctrine and a groundwork of inition, they have no donot opened the road, shown the way and taught the moderns how to use their eyes and how to utilize the faculties they possess. But it must in all honesty be owned that after we have named some five or six dazzling exceptions, which like independent of the hard and age where cesting had bid them shine—still we may (this and much more granted) to assert that the ensemble of the art of 1570 can bear, and, as we said, can honorably bear, comparison with anything that the patts has left us; and we have principally, or we might say only, allide to what are termed the historical branches of art; for if we diverge into the patts of landscape and outdoor nature might say only, allude to what are termed the distortical branches of art; for if we diverge into the paths of landscape and outdoor nature we shall find that the modern school outstrips the anchent without a single exception, even if we place the revered and classic claude at the head of the list. But to continue these considerations of a higher order, and to support and enforce them by such arguments as reach in multitudes upon us while we write, would by far exceed the limits of our present purpose. So we must perforce return to the coming exhibition.

thet, then, the lovers of art seek, among many

exhibition.

Let, then, the lovers of art seek, among many others, for two large paintings by Wyld—one a faithful representation of the most beautiful spot in Venlee, bazing in the light of nooaday sunslaine, gay and enlivened by numberiess figures on the quays, boats and gondoles on the broad canal, and incidents without end, indicating the mirth and bustic of italian life. The other, its companion, a sunset reveile, a remituscence of the lovely landscape of Tivoti, with its antique temple, its overhanging rocks, its luxuriant verture and its tranquil stream, the whole enveloped in a lustrous atmosphere of glowing luminosity, which arrests the eye and makes you was to be there. These are two exceptionally fine paintings, and we may say, without lear of contradiction, that the ideas of the artist have been fully carried out by the masterly manner in which the pictures are executed.

Let the lover of good painting seek, too, for the most amosing "Guniver" ever put on canyas, with interesting leads, transpectually fine language for the earth just beev loss to list awaking. This piccure is by Vibert, and is a masterpiece. The artist is yet young in years, but may already fairly rank as a veteran in his profession. Then we have a lovely "Ballaneuse" and a charming "Britonne," by Bouguereau; a line illustration of Shakspeare's "Cymbeine," by May, our countryman; an "Eve," comparable to anything, of the Corregio or Carract schoot, by Brune, Characing and poetical enigmas by De Beaumont; hunting scenes, with wondrous horses, dogs and stags, by John Lewis Brown, and similar subjects, life size and illedike, admirably reated by Lepic; tender and affecting household scenes, by Taintin, an artist already well known in the United States; the "Contession of a Torreador" and the "Secreto Simples," or simpletons, two paintings, fail of esprit and talent, by Giraud the eder; fine portraits, by Dubunie; Spanish forlleries, exquisitely painted by Worms & Zamacots; a fine picure by Rayet of the Prisoner of Children. talent by Giraud the cider; fine portraits, by Duburie; Spanish drolleries, exquisitely painted by Worms & Zamacols; a fine picture by Ravel of the "Prisoner of Chillon," and many others. Then we have landscapes by De Cock and Lambinet; small gems by Fichel and Plassan; Turkish scenes, full of life and truth, by Pasini, and we know not how many more which we have had hardly time to inspect, and of which our knowledge is too impercet to venture on a counsel or opinion.

After the opening we shall be better able to conduct your readers through the rooms and to give those far away a more definite idea of the present state of the school of art in France.

We must not, however, omit to notice some magnificent works in sculpture by Tremiet; a bronze group of four horses, life size, destined for the garden of the Luxembourg, and a statue of the Duke of Orleans of the fourteenth century—he who founded the Chateau de Pierrefonds—the statue being destined for the ornamentation of that château.

### THE TURE.

Spring Meeting of the Prospect Park Bali Grounds-Closing of the Trotting Purses-List of Entries.

The purses for the spring meeting of the Prospec Park Fair Grounds were closed last evening at the rooms of the association, 149 Montague street, Brooklyn. There were present a large number of owner trainers and drivers, who manifested much interes in the proceedings incident to such an occasion. Of the six purses offered five were filled, but that free for all horses received but one name—that of the bay mare Lady Thorn. The meeting will begin on Tuesday, May 31, and continue Wednesday and Thursday, June 1 and 2.

The following are the entries:—
TUESDAY, MAY 31.

The following are the entries:—
TURSDAY, MAY 31.

No. 1.—Purse of \$1,000; \$600 to the first horse, \$300 to the second, \$100 to the third; mile heats, best turee in five, in harness; for horses that never troited for money.

1. L. S. Sammis enters b. m. Chip Girl.

2. Dan Mace enters s. g. Gwynne.

3. M. Roden enters b. g. Charley Green.

4. Dan Pfifer enters s. s. Honest Dutchman.

No. 2.—Purse of \$1,500; \$1,000 to the first horse, \$350 to the second, \$150 to the third; mile heats, best turee in five; for all double teams to wegons.

1. W. H. Borst enters ch. s. Honest Allen and bl. g. Black Harry.

2. Dan Mace enters s. m. Idol and br. s. Kirkwood.

3. Hiram Howe enters bl. m. Jessie Weller.

Wood.
3. Hiram Howe enters bl. m. Jessie Wales and bl. g. Darkness.
No. 1.—Purse of \$1,000; \$600 to first horse, \$200 to the second, \$100 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in narmoss; for horses that have never beat-en 2:40. H. W. Howe enters bl. m. Tempest.

1. H. W. Howe enters bl. m. Tempest.
2. Dan Mace enters bl. m. Tempest.
3. M. Roden enters b. g. Penobscot Chief.
No. 2.—Purse of \$2,000; \$200 to the first horse,
\$400 to the second, \$300 to the third, and \$200 to
ne fourth; mile heats, best three in five, harness; for horses that have never beaten 2:26.
1. W. H. Borst enters b. g. John J. Bradley.
2. Daniel Mace enters s. m. Idol.
3. C. Hill enters s. g. W. H. Taylor.
4. Dan. Phiter enters b. s. H. W. Genet.

THURSDAY. JUNE 2.

4. Dan. Philer enters b. S. H. W. Genet.
THURSDAY, JUNE 2.
No. I.—Purse of \$1,500; \$1,000 to the first horse,
\$3500 to the second, \$1500 to the thirst mile heats,
sest three in five, in harness; for horses that have
sever beaten, 2:30.
1. F. J. Nouine enters bl. m. Eastern Queen.
2. John Murphy enters g. g. Carol, formerly Censerver.

Benjamin Daniels enters b. m. Topsy.
M. Roden enters s. g. Prince.

4. M. Roden enters s. g. Prince.
5. Samuel Jackson enters b. g. Bep.
6. James Ourkirk enters bl. s. Patchen Chief.
No. 2.—Purse of \$3,500; \$1,500 to the first horse,
\$900 to the second, \$700 to the third, \$400 to the
Ourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harges; free for all horses.

1. Dan Püfer enters b. m. Lady Thorn.
Not niled.

Lady Thorn Changed Hands On Tuesday last the bay mare Lady Thorn was sold to Mr. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., for the sum, it is reported, of 30,000. Yesterday morning she was taken from her d quarters at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds—not. however, without many sighs from her trainer, Dan Pflier—and stabled at Fashion Course, where she will in lature remain, in charge of Dan Mace.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Miscellaneous News Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hud-nut's pharmacy, heraald Building, Broadway, cor-ner of Aun street;-

Charles W. Brooks will deliver his popular lecture "Irish Diamonds," on Monday evening next, at Steinway Hall.

from his cell at the Tombs yesterday afternoon and bade adieu to the wardens in a very affecting man-ner. By his hand being caught in machinery yesterday

at 63 Elizabeth street Francis Hughes, of 21 Mott street, had the flesh torn from the wrist in a horrible David Roacn, an old member of the detective

force, attached to police headquarters for thirteen years, died yesterday. He was retired about a year Richard L. Hopkins, of 409 Bleecker street, yesterday was accidentally and severely wounded in

the foot by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of an ther boy, Frank Sharp. The exhibition of the Academic and Preparatory Departments of Rutgers Female College took place

last evening at Harlem Congregational church and was largely attended. John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, author of "Barbara Freitchie," "Snow Bound" and many other gems of American literature, was the guest of the Union League Club last even.ng.

Joseph Bausch, a Prussian saitor of the steamship Hansa, of the Bremen line, tast night felt into the hold, received a severe concussion of the brain and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The eleventh quarterly convention of Grand Disrict No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templars, was held yesterday in Pioneer Lo ige Room, Bre-voort Hall. A public meeing of the body was held in the evening in the ch. reh corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-se and street.

While playing yesterday afternoon James Flood and Edward Ryan, both boys, were buried beneath an embankment at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Ninth avenue. They were dur out by the police, liyan was a truty and F ood seriously in ared. They were removed to their homes in Frity-fourth street, near Eighth avenue. The remains of an unknown woman were yester-

day found floating in the dock foot of Charles street,

North River. Deceased was about five feet in height

and had on a black slik dress, platd underskirt, black galter shoes and rubber o eran es. The body was conveyed to the Morgue and Coroner Keenan called to hold an inquest. A movement has been inaugurated, conjointly among gentlemen in this city and Boston, to raise fund for the education of the orphans of Captain Williams, Lite commander of the 11-fated United States steams Oneida. George W. B. u.i., of No. 179 William street, will receive subscriptions in New York. The sum required is \$5,000, and the cause is a noble and sacred one.

Exhibition Company met yesterday afternoon at No. 49 Wall street. After the meeting had been orand appeinted a committee for the ensuing year and appeinted a committee for the purps s of select-ing and purchasing a sile for the erection of an ex-hibition building. After so me ionline business had been transacted the meeting closed.

On the 16th ultimo Edward Morgan, then a sea man on board the steamship Nevada, lying at Pier 49 North hard, withe intoxical ed leaped overhoard and was drowned. Search was made for the body without avail till yesterday, when it was recovered and taken to the Twenty-eighth precinct polices antion. Coroler Keenan was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased was a native of England.

Mr. Stephen Massett yesterday very kindly gave of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, The sis ers and about 300 of the pupils were present, and enjoyed greatly the quaint humor and graphic rathing of Mr. Massett. Among the pieces rendered were "Beautiful Snow." "The Crippie." "A Conver-sation between a Chinese Mandario, an English-man and a Scotchman," and a number of pleasing

### ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1870. Special orders from the War Department detail the following unassigned 'officers on recruiting service, who are to report by letter without delay, for assignment to duty, to Brevet Brigadier General Reeve Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service New York city:-Captain and Brevet Lieutenan Celonel T. W. C. Moore, First Lieutenauts W. J. Kyle, W. H. Mole, James Collins and D. M. Lee. To Brevet Brigadier General Wessells, at Cincinnati—First Lieutenants G. W. Chilson, W. J. Dawes and Placidus Ord. To Brevet Brigadier General Stevenson, at St. Louis-First Lieutenants C. S. Newlins, E. H. Parsons, T. M. McDougal, and J. W. Keller. To Brevet Brigadier General Blake, Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service at Carilsie Barracks—Capiains Madison Earle and M. Berry, First Lieutenants John C. White, Horace Neide, L. M. O'Brien, W. H. Campion, J. S. Appleton, L. J. Whitney and F. M. Lynde.

By direction of the President the following transfers are made:—First Lieutenant Samuel Receive Chrevet captain, from the Fifth artiliery to the Nineteenth Infantry, and First Lieutenant Samuel Wells, Jr., from the Nineteenth Infantry to the Fifth artillery.

Jr., from the Nineteenth infantry to the Fifth artillery.

Major Thomas W. Sweeny, unassigned, having been found by an examining board incapacitated for active service by wounds, first reclived while second leutenant of the First New York volunteer lafau ry in the battle of Cherubusco, Mcxl.o, and a rah while serving as brigadier general of volunteers at Wilson's Creek, Mo., in 1861, and by a gunshot wound received at Shiloh while commanding a brigade, has been, by order of the President, retired, with the full rank of brigadier general.

Colonel M. Ludington, formerly Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, and for the past three years on duty at Santa Fé as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of New Mexico, having been relieved from that duty, has arrived in this city to report for duty in the Quartermaster General's office, in accordance with the order of the Secretary of War.

### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1870. The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a telegram from Key West, dated to-day, announcing the arrival there of the steamtug Lloyd Aspinwall. The United States steamers Dictator, Tuscarors and Nan-

Admiral Poor's flagship, was preparing to go to Ha-vana. The Nantasket was getting in read.ness to leave for St. Domingo.

The United States steamer Quinnebaug, Com-mander Barrett, sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, Aprill, for the United States. She was to touch at Bahia, Pernambuco and Para.

tasket had also arrived at Key West. The Severn,

Commander Samuel B. Franklin has been ordered to duty as equipment officer at the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California. Ensign Nathan D. Barnes is ordered to the Saugus. Lieutenant Commander George W. Pigman is detached from the Saugus to return home and await orders.

# THE HERALD IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[From the Georgetown (D. C.) Courier, May 1.1 For several years past the New York HERALD has had an intermittent issue of a triple and quadruple sheet every day in the year without the lapsus of & day, Sunday or festival of whatsoever kind. It now announces that it will soon be required to print a daily announces that it will soon be required to print a daily quadrupic publication, and that it is correct to this necessity by an accession is checketion and by an increase in its advertising columns to a size it average display of seven compact pages, printed in small type. This great advance in the progress of the newspaper press the Heralds says is attributable to a general revival of business throughout the country, and the public say that the enterprise enisted on the paper and the rich and varied obaquet of news-reading in the leading paper of the United Sate and general vehicle of news-to and trom the Old World is a powerful auxiliary in the grand success of business and progress of the press.